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CHERNYAYEV, M. I.

CHERNYAYEV, M.P.; BARKHIN, G.S.; NIKITIN, A.K.; MOKRISHCHEV, K.K.

Nikolai Mikhailovich Nestorovich; obituary. Usp.mat.nauk 11  
no.4:117-118 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:11)  
(Nestorovich, Nikolai Mikhailovich, 1891-1955)

SOV/44-58-4-3194

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Matematika, 1958,  
Nr 4, p 120 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chernyayev, M.P.

TITLE: ~~The Method of M. Chasles~~, Modified by Professor V. Ya  
Tsinger, of the Construction of a Plane Curve of the  
Third Order by Ten Given Points (Metod M. Shalya,  
vidoizmenenny professorom V.Ya Tsingerom, postroyeniya  
ploskoy krivoy tret'yego poryadka po devyati dannym  
tochkam)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Rostovsk.-n/D. gos. ped. in-ta, 1957,  
Nr 4, pp 35-41

ABSTRACT: Certain known theorems are examined as, for example:  
If through four given points a bundle of conics is drawn and  
through a given fifth point a bundle of straight lines pro-  
jective to it is drawn, then the geometric locus of points of  
the intersection of the conics with the corresponding straight  
lines will be a curve of the third order which passes through the  
five given points.

V.A. Manevich

Card 1/1

CHERNYAYEV, M.P., prof., otv. red.; AVDEYEV, N.Ya., dots., red.;  
POLYAKOV, A.N., dots., red.

[Abstracts of papers read at the Methodological Conference of the Mathematics Departments of the Pedagogic Institutes of the southern part of the R.S.F.S.R.] Tezisy dokladov. Nauchno-metodicheskoy konferentsii matematicheskikh kafedr pedagogicheskikh institutov iuga RSFSR, 2d. Rostov na Donu, Rostovskii na Donu gos. pedagog. in-t, 1960. 105 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nauchno-metodicheskaya konferentsiya matematicheskikh kafedr pedagogicheskikh institutov iuga RSFSR, 2d. 2. Rostovskiy pedagogicheskiy instutyt (~~for Chernyayev, Avdeyev, Polyakov~~). (Russia, Southern--Mathematics)

CHERNYAYEV, Mikhail Pavlovich; KOLOBOV, P.G., otv. red.; NOVIKOV, A.V.,  
red. izd-va; PAVLICHENKO, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Collection of problems in synthetic geometry] Sbornik zadach po  
sinteticheskoi geometrii; uchebnoe posobie dlia fiziko-matemati-  
cheskikh fakul'tetov universitetov i pedinstitutov. Rostov-na-  
Donu. Izd-vo Rostovskogo univ., 1961. 117 p.      (MIRA 14:8)  
(Geometry)



CHERNYAYEV, N.D., Engineer

"High-Frequency Automatic Sterilizer for Processing Agricultural Products." Thesis for degree of Cand Technical Sci. Sub 29 Sep 50, Moscow Inst for the Mechanization and Electrification of Agriculture imeni V.M.Molotov

Summary 71, 4 Sep 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1950. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1950.



CHERNYAYEV, N.D.; FRUMKIN, M.L.

Use of high-frequency currents in the canning industry.  
[Isdania] \*LONITOMASH no.30:449-453 '52. (MIRA 8:1)  
(Canning industry)

\* Leningrad branch, A-Urvin Soc. Machine Builders

CHERNYAYEV, N.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Electrical and physical properties of foodstuffs. Ref.nauch.rab.  
\*VNIIEP no.2:45-51 '54. (MLRA 9:4)  
(Food--Preservation) (Induction heating)

ALL - Union Sci. Res. Inst Food Preserving HA

CHERNYAYEV, N. D.

USSR/Miscellaneous

Card 1/1

Author : Chernyaev, N. D., Cand. in Tech. Sciences  
Title : In the field of high frequency for food preservation  
Periodical : Nauka i Zhizn' 21/3, insert and 33, Mar/1954  
Abstract : The Soviet canning industry puts out 500 kinds of preserved products, including meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, milk, and dietetic articles. In the sterilization process high-frequency current is used. This produces rapid heating because of the resistance. With a frequency of ten million oscillations per second food heats up by 30 to 120 degrees per minute. This method of sterilization eliminates the interruption of the flow of products through the factory.  
Institution : .....  
Submitted : .....

*Translation W-31368, 21 Jul 55*

"Scientific and Practical Problems Connected With Sterilization and Pasteurization by Radiation," by M. N. Meysel', Doctor of Biological Sciences, and N. D. Chernyayev, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 11, Nov 56, pp 38-45

Radiation effects on microorganisms were studied for their theoretical value in providing information on the mechanism of the effects of radiation on simple organisms, such as microorganisms, and for the practical value of this problem since it is the basis for sterilization and pasteurization procedures.

The Institute of Microbiology, the Institute of Biophysics of the Academy of Sciences USSR, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Canning and Drying of Vegetables, and a number of other institutes are working on the problem of sterilization and pasteurization by radiation. Efforts are concentrated on: (1) explaining the mechanism of the injury and death of microorganisms and of other organisms under the effect of various types of radiation and by various methods; (2) studying the changes taking place in the products being sterilized and finding methods for eliminating these changes; (3) determining the harmlessness, nutritive value, and therapeutic effect of the products and of medical preparations sterilized by powerful radiation; (4) constructing rational apparatus for sterilization by radiation; and (5) developing methods for calculating doses of radiation required for sterilization.

To ensure complete sterilization from bacterial and spore contamination, and to decrease the ill effect that radiation has on milk, meat, vitamins, especially vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, vegetables, etc., arising because of radiolysis of water, it is recommended that these products be sterilized in frozen condition, in a box containing some protective or stabilizing agents. Radiation can be successfully used to sterilize medical instruments, and drugs such as antibiotics, protein preparations, anticoagulants, hormones, etc. It may also be used in surgical operations, which heal quite rapidly after their sterilization by radiation.

As for pasteurization by radiation, in most cases it is necessary only to check bacterial multiplication or to retard it, therefore the roentgen equivalent physical (r.e.p.) is in the range of thousands instead of millions as the case is for sterilization of products.

Several r.e.p. values are quoted for specific items of food and drugs. Practical interest in sterilization by radiation on an industrial scale lies in the use of synthetic radioactive isotopes such as cobalt-60, cesium-137, and tantalum-182, which possess sufficient specific activity from gamma rays and have a long half-life. In addition, there is the field of solutions of radioactive isotopes.

The author concludes by saying that all these peaceful uses of radiation as applied to biology, medicine, and the food industry, require rational organization of work, centralized planning of projects and methods used in a definite field, coordination of the efforts of various institutions and their departments, and the equipping of the appropriate institutes with up-to-date sources of powerful radiations which are adapted to treating significant amounts of materials. (U)

*Sum. in 1167*

KHENMAN, R.S. [Hannan, R.S.]; RAYSKAYA, M.G.[translator]; CHERNYAYEV, N.D.  
[translator]; ROGACHEV, V.I., kand.tekhn.snuk, red.; VOYKOVA, A.A.,  
red.; CHEBYSHEVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Scientific and technological problems involved in using ionizing  
radiation for the preservation of food. Translated from the English]  
Nauchnye i tekhnologicheskie problemy primeneniia ioniziruiushchikh  
izlucheniil dlia konservirovaniia pishchevykh produktov. Moskva,  
Pishchepromizdat, 1957. 278 p. (MIRA 11:4)  
(Radiation sterilization)

CHERNYAYEV, N.D.

**PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION** SOV/1297  
 Vsesoyuznaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po primeneniyu radioaktivnykh i stabil'nykh izotopov i izlucheniya v narodnoe khozyaystvo i nauku, Moscow, 1957  
 Poluchenkiye izotopov. Noshchnyye gamma-ustanovki. Radioetriya i dosimetriya; trudy konferentsii... (Isotope Production. High-energy Gamma-Radiation Facilities. Radiometry and Positron Emission Spectroscopy. Radiometry and Positron Radiometric and Stable Isotopes and Radiation on the Use of Isotopes and Science) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958. 293 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR; Glavnoye upravleniye po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii SSSR.  
 Editorial Board: Prolov, Yu.S. (Resp. Ed.), Zharovnikov, K.M. (Deputy Resp. Ed.), Aglintsev, K.K., Alekseyev, B.S., V.V., Lashchinskiy, A.I.; Malkov, T.P.; Sinitsyn, V.I., and Popova, O.L. (Secretary); Tech. Ed.: Novichkov, M.D.

**PURPOSE:** This collection is published for scientists, technologists, persons engaged in medicine or medical research, and others concerned with the production and/or use of radioactive and stable isotopes and radiation.

**COVERAGE:** Thirty-eight reports are included in this collection under three main sub-divisions: 1) production of isotopes; 2) high-energy gamma-radiation facilities; and 3) radiometry and dosimetry.

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Prolov, Yu.S., V.V. Bochkarev, and Ye.Ye. Kulish. Development of Isotope Production in the Soviet Union. This report is a general survey of production methods, apparatus, raw materials, applications, investigations, and future prospects for radio isotopes in the Soviet Union.	5
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Card 9/12	



CHERNYAYEV, A.D.

29(1)  
AUTHOR: Vologdin, V. V.  
SOV 142-2-1-20/22

TITLE: A Conference on Electrical Food Processing Methods (Konferentsiya po elektricheskim metodam obrabotki pishchevyykh produktov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedykh... radiotekhnika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 120-121 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference on electrical food processing methods was held in Kiev from 7 to 13 October 1958. The conference was organized by the Kievskiy Tekhnicheskii Institut Pishchevoy Promyshlennosti USSR (Kiev Institute of Food Industry Technology USSR). The conference technology of the food industry problems and the novel subjects caused great interest of workers of the scientific institutions and industrial institutes. Scientific institutions came from 60 towns of the USSR. The 350 delegates were sent to the conference from USSR and scientific research institutes. At the conference, more than 30 reports were delivered and discussed, dealing with problems of applying electrostatic, radio, direct current, low frequency current, high frequency, X-ray and gamma radiation for processing food products. Statements were made concerning the application of sound oscillations in the food industry. Considerable attention was devoted to the application of AVCh chastoty - high frequency current (20, vysokey chasty) - particularly for processing technological purposes, materials in an electric high frequency field. More than 20 reports and statements were made on this subject, dealing with theoretical and technological problems. For example: "The Electrical Properties of Some Food Products in High Frequency Fields" by S.A. Andreyev, V.M. Kudin, A.V. Kuznetsov (Moscow); "Active Losses in Food Products" by L.S. Pavlov (Kiev); "The Electrical Properties of Milk" by Yu.E. Nedelko (Leningrad); "A Continuous Automatic High Frequency Sterilizer for the Sterilization of Fruit Conserve on a Conveyor" by M.D. Chernyayev (Ukraine); "The Defroating of Spiced Sprats by High Frequency Currents" by V.H. Fedoravlov (Astrakhan); "The High Frequency Boiling of Electrically Smoked Fish" by A.M. Kuznetsov (Leningrad); "The Technical Peculiarities of Processing Sausage Products by High Frequency Currents" by M.M. Shikhina (Moscow). High frequency currents were discussed in detail. The great interest and interest in the application of high frequency currents was expressed by M.B. Belogolovskiy (RIGA); "The Industrial Principles of the Hot Electrical Processing of Meat" by A.I. and M.I. Kallitina and Yu.P. Kuznetsov (Leningrad); "A New Fish Processing Technology Application of Sprats and Sprats with the Application of Sprayed Light and Smoking Liquid" by I.I. Kabanin (Moscow); "The VIKOP Experimental Equipment for Ionization Processing of Food Products" by M.D. Chernyayev (Moscow); "An Investigation of the Possible Application of Radioactive Radiation for Preserving the Aluminous Fish of Intergovernmental Whale Fat" by S.I. Tsygalka (Leningrad); "The V.I. Ulyanov (Lenina) (Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering named V.I. Ulyanov (Lenin))

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Card 3/5

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskii institut imeni V.I. Ulyanova (Lenina) (Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering named V.I. Ulyanov (Lenin))  
SUBMITTED: November 3, 1959  
Card 5/5

S/081/61/000/022/006/076  
B102/B108

AUTHORS: Mironov, N. N., Chernyayev, N. P.

TITLE: Study of the reactions of  $Ce(OH)_3$  and  $La(OH)_3$  formation by potentiometric and conductometric methods

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 46, abstract 22B316 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), no. 3, 1960, 456-463)

TEXT: The following systems were examined by potentiometric and conductometric titration:  $Ce_2(SO_4)_3$  (I) - NaOH -  $H_2O$ ; I -  $NH_4OH$  -  $H_2O$ ;  
I -  $NH_3$  -  $H_2O$ ;  $CeCl_3$  - NaOH -  $H_2O$ ;  $CeCl_3$  -  $NH_3$  -  $H_2O$ ;  $La_2(SO_4)_3$  (II) -  
NaOH -  $H_2O$ ; II -  $Na_4OH$  -  $H_2O$ ; II -  $NH_3$  -  $H_2O$ ;  $LaCl_3$  - NaOH -  $H_2O$ ;  
 $LaCl_3$  -  $NH_3$  -  $H_2O$ . It is shown that the sulfates of Ce and La tend to forming basic salts more readily than their chlorides. The composition of the basic salts of Ce and La was determined. The results of the determination of the composition of the precipitates are compared to data obtained  
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Study of the reactions of ...

S/081/61/000/022/006/076  
B102/B108

from solubility experiments. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

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S/081/61/000/023/004/061  
B108/B147

AUTHORS: Mironov, N. N., Chernyayev, N. P.

TITLE: Study of the reactions of  $Ce(OH)_3$  and  $La(OH)_3$  formation by measuring the apparent volume of the precipitates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 46, abstract 23B329 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), no. 3, 1960, 464 - 469)

TEXT: The systems  $Ce_2(SO_4)_3 - NaOH - H_2O$  ;  $CeCl_3 - NaOH - H_2O$  ;  $La_2(SO_4)_3 - NaOH - H_2O$  ;  $LaCl_3 - NaOH - H_2O$  have been studied by measuring the volumes of the precipitates. The compositions of the basic salts of La and Ce in these systems have been determined. It is shown that it is possible to extract La and/or Ce if the molar ratio  $OH^- : M^+$  is properly chosen. The results are compared to data obtained in the study of the solubility by means of potentiometric and conductometric methods. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]  
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S/081/61/000/022/007/076  
B102/B108

AUTHORS: Mironov, N. N., Chernyayev, N. P.

TITLE: Study of the reactions of  $\text{Ce}(\text{OH})_3$  and  $\text{La}(\text{OH})_3$  formation by physicochemical analysis of the nitrates

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 46, abstract 22B317 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), no. 3, 1960, 470-476)

TEXT: The following systems were studied by potentiometric and conductometric methods:  $\text{La}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  (I) -  $\text{NaO} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3$  (II) -  $\text{NaOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; I -  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; II -  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; I -  $\text{NH}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ ;  $\text{Ce}(\text{NO}_3)_3 - \text{NH}_3 - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and, by measuring the apparent volume of the precipitates, the systems: I -  $\text{NaOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$  and II -  $\text{NaOH} - \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The compositions of the basic salts and the La and Ce hydroxides in these systems were determined. An analytical determination of La and Ce from nitrate solutions was found to be possible by potentiometric and conductometric titration of  $\text{NaOH}$ ; their separation is also possible at the proper molar ratios of  $\text{OH}^- : \text{M}^+$ . The Card 1/2

Study of the reactions of ...

S/081/61/000/022/007/076  
B102/B108

results of the determination of the precipitate composition were compared to data obtained from solubility determinations. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓

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S/076/60/034/05/26/038  
B010/B003

5.5600(A)

AUTHORS: Vyakhirev, D. A., Chernyayev, N. P., Bruk, A. I.

TITLE: Effect of the Experimental Parameters on the Chromatographic Separation of Substances in the Gaseous and Vapor Phases. III. Effect of the Structure of Silica Gel on the Separation of Gaseous Hydrocarbons by Volumetric Chromatography

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 5, pp. 1096-1103

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of the structure of silica gel on the separation of gaseous hydrocarbons, thus evaluating the efficiency of separation by the difference in the adsorption heats of the components and the criteria of separation  $K_1$  and  $K_2$  (Ref. 5). A pyrolytic gas (10%  $H_2$ , 40%  $CH_4$ , 12%  $C_2H_6$ , 20%  $C_2H_4$ , 2%  $C_3H_8$ , 12%  $C_3H_6$ , 2%  $C_4H_{10}$ , and 3%  $C_4H_8$ ) was investigated, however, only the separation of the pair  $C_2H_6 - C_2H_4$  was examined. Z. P. Kuznetsova, Laboratory

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Effect of the Experimental Parameters on the Chromatographic Separation of Substances in the Gaseous and Vapor Phases. III. Effect of the Structure of Silica Gel on the Separation of Gaseous Hydrocarbons by Volumetric Chromatography

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Assistant, participated in the experiments. A device described in Ref. 6 was used, which renders chromathermographic and elution tests possible. Two series of silica gel served as samples; one was prepared by I. Ye. Neymark's method, and the other was treated with hydrochloric acid and aftertreated with 0.1 N of KOH. In addition to the latter MCM (MSM) silica gels, also non-treated MCK (MSK) and MCM (MSM) silica-gel samples were examined. The authors determined the structural characteristics (Tables 1,2) by a method of B. A. Lipkind. The authors found that a better separation can be obtained by increasing the specific surface and reducing the pore diameter of the silica gel. A comparison of the adsorption isothermal line of butane (Figs. 1,2) and the adsorption coefficients  $G$  derived therefrom, the maximum adsorption  $z$ , and the ratio  $G/z$  reveals that less convex adsorption isothermal lines were obtained on MCM (MSM) silica gel treated with HCl and aftertreated

Card 2/3



Effect of the Experimental Parameters on the Chromatographic Separation of Substances in the Gaseous and Vapor Phases. III. Effect of the Structure of Silica Gel on the Separation of Gaseous Hydrocarbons by Volumetric Chromatography

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S/076/60/034/05/26/038  
B010/B003

with 0.1 N of KOH. This treatment lowers the adsorptive capacity of silica gel (Table 3) since the pore diameter is enlarged and the specific surface reduced. Thus, the authors succeeded in avoiding a polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons (propylene and butylene) which, however, takes place with untreated silica gel. Table 4 lists the values of  $AG$  and  $K_1$  for ethane and ethylene of the various silica-gel samples. Finally, the authors thank Professor A. A. Zhukhovitskiy for his interest in the present investigation. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 10 references: 7 Soviet, 1 German, 1 Czech, and 1 American.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. N. I. Lobachevskogo (Gor'kiy State University imeni N. I. Lobachevskiy)

SUBMITTED: July 22, 1958

Card 3/3

MIRONOV, N.N.; CHERNYAYEV, N.P.

Investigating the formation of cerium hydroxide. Zhur. ~~neorg.~~org.khim.  
6 no.9:2163-2172 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Cerium hydroxide)

MIRONOV, N.N.; CHERNYAYEV, N.P.

Investigating the formation of lanthanum hydroxide. Zhur.neorg.-  
khim. 6 no.9:2173-2179 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Lanthanum hydroxide).

CHERNYAYEV, N.P.; MIRONOV, N.N.

Some properties of basic salts and hydroxides of lanthanum and cerium.  
Trudy po khim.i khim.tekh. no.1:90-98 '63.

(MIRA 17:12)

BOYENKO, I.D., prof., red.; MARKELOV, N.G., otv. red.; TROITSKIY,  
S.P., zam. otv. red.; KOZLOV, V.A., red.; CHEKUYAYEV, N.V.,  
red.; KOLLOPLEV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Treatment at the health resorts of Transbaikalia] Lechenie na  
kurortakh Zabaikal'ia; sbornik nauchno-prakticheskikh rabot.  
Pod obshchei red. I.D. Boyenko. Chita, TSentr'l kurortnoe upr.  
Profsoiuzov, No.2. 1960. 162 p. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Nauchno-prakticheskaya konferentsiya vrachey sanitarno-  
kurortnykh uchrezhdeniy Chitinskogo territorial'nogo upravle-  
niya kurortov, sanatoriyev i domov otdykha. 3d, Darasun, 1959.
  2. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy normal'noy fiziologii Chitinskogo  
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Boyenko).
  3. Za-  
veduyushchiy kafedroy patologicheskoy fiziologii Chitinskogo  
gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Kozlov).
- (TRANSBAIKALIA—HEALTH RESORTS, WATERING-PLACES, ETC.)

*CHERNYAYEV, P.*

YEFREMOV, I.; CHERNYAYEV, P.

Shortcomings in the planning and construction of flour mills. Muk.-elev.  
prom. 22 no.9:19-21 S '56. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Nachal'nik Rosglavmuki (for Yefremov). 2. Direktor Tul'skogo  
mel'nichnogo kombinata (for Chernyayev)  
(Flour mills)

CHERNYAYEV, P.

Using grain cleaning waste for animal feed. Muk.-elev. prom. 27  
no.6:23-24 Je '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Direktor Tul'skogo mel'kombinata No. 1.  
(Grain--Cleaning)  
(Feeds)

CHERNAYEV, P.

The grain milling combine of Tula is an enterprise of communist labor. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.2:11-13 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Direktor Tul'skogo mel'nichnogo kombinata No.1.  
(Tula--Grain milling)



BUVAYLO, V.; CHEARNYAYEV, P.; SHOKHOV, K.

In honor of the 45th anniversary of the Great October. Collectives of communist labor of the Novomoskovsk and Tula Milling Combines and the Omsk Great Plant. Muk.-elev. prom. 28 no.11:3-6 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Direktor Novomoskovskogo mel'nichnogo kombinata (for Buvaylo).
2. Direktor Tul'skogo mel'nichnogo kombinata No.1 (for Chernyayev).
3. Direktor Omskogo krupozavoda (for Shakhov).  
(Flour mills)



Chernyayev, P.D.

BERKOVICH, M.A., inzh.; ~~CHERNYAYEV, P.D., inzh.~~

More about the effectiveness of gas relay protection. Elek.sta.  
29 no.1:86-87 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)  
(Electric transformers)

CHEKNIYAYEV, P.N.

~~TIRASPOL'SKIY, Iosif Grigor'yevich; KALUGIN, Igor' Vladimirovich; CHEKNIYAYEV,  
P.N., red.; DIZHUR, I.M., red. izd-va; LAVRENKOVA, N.B., tekhn. red.~~

[Efficiency experts and innovators at the No.1 Odessa Ship Repair-  
ing Plant] Ratsionalizatory i novatory Odesskogo sudoremontnogo  
zavoda no.1. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1958. 59 p.  
(Ships--Maintenance and repair) (MIRA 11:7)

SAZONENKOV, Pavel Il'ich; KOS'YAMIN, B.N., red.; CHERNYAYEV, P.N., red.;  
LAVRENOVA, N.B., tekhn.red.

[Repair of ship mechanisms] Remont sudovykh mekhanizmov.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1959. 249 p.

(MIRA 14:2)

(Ships--Maintenance and repair)

6(4)

SOV/112-58-3-5027

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 238 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chernyayev, R. N.

TITLE: Graphical Experimentally Based Method for Determining Ship-Radar Maximum Detection Range (Graficheskiy metod radiolokatsionnogo opredeleniya maksimal'noy dal'nosti obnaruzheniya sudov, osnovanny na eksperimental'nykh zavisimostyakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta morskogo flota, 1956, Nr 6, pp 3-22

ABSTRACT: The importance of the radar maximum detection range in navigation is considered. The maximum-range formula is analyzed with allowance for Earth curvature, antenna heights, and radio-wave propagation over the sea surface. A method for plotting range diagrams needed to solve graphically the general radar equation is described. However, all above methods do not give sufficiently accurate solutions because of the difficulties involved in determining the effective scattering surface of the sea target. A new method is suggested

Card 1/2

6(4)

SOV/112-58-3-5027

Graphical Experimentally Based Method for Determining Ship-Radar Maximum . . . .

for determining the maximum range which uses experimental scattering characteristics of the target depending on its distance from the radar. The radar equation is presented in the form  $U(R) = j(R)$ , where  $j(R)$  is an equivalent absorption factor, i. e., a family of straight lines measured in db, and  $U(R)$  is the effective scattering surface of the target in a nonuniform field determined experimentally for the operating waveband, radar antenna height, and atmospheric-refraction factor. The intersection point of the above curves is a solution of the above equation. The maximum range with allowances for the atmospheric-refraction-factor variations and for antenna altitude above sea level can be determined by means of alignment charts whose construction is substantiated in the text. Parameters determining the radar efficiency are examined, as well as the relationship between the efficiency and other station characteristics, and the effect of the efficiency on  $R_{max}$ . Methods of measurements needed for constructing the detection curves  $U(R)$  and  $j(R)$  are described. A number of experimental data obtained with a "Neptun" radar set are reported.

I.S.R.

Card 2/2

6(4)

SOV/112-58-3-5028

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1958, Nr 3, p 238 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Chernyayev, R. N.

TITLE: Influence of External Factors Upon the Minimum Detection Range of Small Sea-Surface Targets by a Marine Radar (Vliyaniye vneshnikh faktorov na minimal'nuyu dal'nost' obnaruzheniya malykh nadvodnykh ob'yektov sudovoy radiolokatsionnoy stantsiyey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-ta morsk. flota, 1956, Nr 6, pp 23-40

ABSTRACT: Influence of various radar parameters upon the "dead zone" is considered. The terms "dead zone" and "minimum detection range" are defined. An equation is developed that presents the minimum detection range of a low surface target having a small effective scattering surface as a function of the antenna height, its radiation pattern, receiver-amplification characteristic, condition of sea surface, and the target effective scattering surface. Recommendations are given for determining the tactical and technical

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6(4)

SOV/112-58-3-5028

Influence of External Factors Upon the Minimum Detection Range of Small . . . .

radar ratings with a view toward reducing the influence of external factors upon the detection of small targets at a close range.

I.S.R.

Card 2/2

Chernyayev, R. N.;

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION      378

Biryukovich, Mikhail Mikhailovich, and Bukshpun, Marat Yakovlevich

Sudovaya radiolokatsionnaya stantsiya "Neptun" (The Ship Radar Installation "Neptune") Moscow, Izd-vo "Morskoy transport", 1957.  
203 p. 9,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Chernyayev, R. N.; Ed. of Publishing House: Kolchinskiy, M. L.;  
Tech. Ed.: Tikhonova, Ye. A.

**PURPOSE:** This monograph is addressed to ship navigators who are acquainted with the fundamentals of radio engineering and to specialists attached to the ship's navigation room.

**COVERAGE:** The monograph is concerned with the operation and design principles of the ship radar installation "Neptune". Methods of adjusting its component units and of detecting and correcting defects are described. The "Neptune" radar equipment is standard on many ships of the Soviet seagoing fleet (p.3). This book was composed on the assumption that the ship's navigator must understand the operating principles of the radar installation as a whole, as well as of its separate units if he is to be able to operate

Card 1/12      radar equipment properly, and to make repairs at sea,

The Ship Radar Installation "Neptune"

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or in foreign ports where it is very often impossible or difficult to find radar specialists in emergencies. Considerable attention is given in the book to methods of tuning and adjusting radar units and aggregates of radar units. Circuit diagrams of the master indicator, of the receiver-transmitter and of the antenna as well as of the remote indicator are given. These circuits, however, are not described in detail, but are given only to aid the reader to see the interrelation between the separate units. Soviet-produced electrical, electronic and mechanical parts and components entering into the completely assembled radar unit and its accessories are mentioned or discussed at length throughout the monograph. It is pointed out that since publication of this book, the "Neptune" radar equipment may have undergone certain modifications. For this reason the diagrams given in the book may be somewhat different from those in the radar equipment actually being produced. Extensive tables of characteristics of various types of tubes and of other components are given. The basic design parameters and characteristics of the "Neptune" radar and its components are given in tabular form (pp.16-18). The book is accompanied by a set of six inserts

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(appendices 5, 6, and 7). There is a bibliography of six Soviet sources.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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JJP/vm  
June 25, 1958

CHERNYAYEV, R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Development of technical means of ship handling in the merchant  
marine. Mor.flot 17 no.2:13-15 F '57. (MLRA 10:3)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota.  
(Aids to navigation) (Ship handling)

~~CHERNYAYEV, R.~~

Growth of marine radar stations abroad. Mor.flot 18 no. 6:24-25  
Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Nachal'nik sektora radionavigatsii Tsentral'nogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo flota.  
(Radar in navigation)

CHERNYAYEV, R. *✓*

Radar answering-beacon. Mor. flot 18 no.11:23-24 N '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Nachal'nik sektora radionavigatsii Tsentral'nogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo flota.  
(Radar in navigation) (Beacons)



CHERNYAYEV, R.

Choosing the appropriate wavelength for the ship radar installation.  
Mor.flot 19 no.9:11-13 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Nachal'nik sektora radionavigatsii Tsentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo flota.  
(Radar in navigation)

CHERNYAYEV, R.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; BIBICHKOVA, R.P.

Experimental investigation of oscillation zones in reflex  
klystrons during performance under pulse conditions. Trudy  
TSNIIMF no.23:33-37 '59. (MIRA 12:8)  
(Klystrons)

S/194/61/000/001/038/038  
D216/D304

AUTHOR: Chernyayev, R.  
TITLE: Apparatus for radiolocation identification of signals from navigating systems  
PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 1, 1961, 53, abstract 1 K454 (Rechr. transport, no. 7, 1960, 47-49)

TEXT: The block diagram is given and the operation analyzed of an automatic shore radiolocation beacon-responder, designed at the Tsentral'nyy nauchnyy i issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota (Central Scientific and Research Institute of the Sea-Going Fleet) to replace the passive corner-reflectors with range  $< 15$  km. The SHF oscillator has the frequency of the responder signals electronically wobbled so that they fall into the operating range of ship radar navigators "Don", "Donets", "Neptun" and "Stvor". The beacon is switched on automatically (at the instant when the radar navigator of a ship within the beacon range starts to operate): the receiver  
Card 1/2

Apparatus for radiolocation...

S/194/61/000/001/038/038  
D216/D304

ver and control circuit use the semi-conductor devices. In trials with the beacon in the Kerch Sound, the range of the beacon (with the antenna 14.5 m above sea-level) in conjunction with the radar navigator "Neptun" was 32 - 41 km; the radar navigator "Stvor" has detected the beacon response at a distance of 25 km. The beacon direction was determined by finding the center of its response signals.

Card 2/2

S/194/61/000/010/077/082  
D271/D301

AUTHOR: Chernyayev, R.N.

TITLE: Automatic radio-beacon

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 10, 1961, 36-37, abstract 10 K265 (Inform. sb. tsestr. n.-i. in-t morsk. flota, 1960, no. 48, 35-44)

TEXT: The block-diagram and construction are described of an automatically answering radio-beacon which will help in the radar recognition of shore signs of navigational limitations and mark non-characteristic shore landmarks. Shore radio-beacon is switched on automatically by the signals of the ship radar when the ship is in its service area. The receiver of the radio-beacon and its control system are transistorized and are continuously waiting for the interrogation signals of the radar. Two microwave triggering pulses, with 2-6 sec intervals, are required to turn the radio-

Card 1/2

Automatic radio-beacon

S/194/61/000/010/077/082  
D271/D301

beacon operational. 30-40 sec after the last interrogation pulse  
the beacon changes over from its operational to waiting condition.  
Trials in Kerch channel gave positive results. 8 figures. [Ab-  
stracter's note: Complete translation]



Card 2/2

CHERNYAYEV, R., kand.tekhn.nauk

Special features of radar station operations on centimeter and  
millimeter waves. Rech.transp. 20 no.4:56-58 Ap '61.(MIRA 14e5)  
(Radar in navigation)

BYKOV, Vladimir Ivanovich; KUKLIN, Yuriy Ivanovich; NIKITENKO,  
Yuriy Ivanovich; CHERNYAYEV, R.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-  
tsenzent; SEMIKOV, T.T., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; FRISHMAN,  
Z.S., red. izd-va; KOTLYAKOVA, O.I., tekhn. red.

[Visual radio direction finder on ships] Sudovye vizual'nye  
radiopelengatory. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport,"  
1962. 104 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Radio direction finders)



ACCESSION NR: AT4031807

S/2914/62/000/079/0003/0031

AUTHOR: Dubrovskiy, M. I.; Chernyayev, R. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shchegolev, V. I.

TITLE: The harbor radar station "Raskat" harbor radar stations-a new aid to safe investigation in harbor approaches.

SOURCE: Leningrad. Tsentral'ny\*y nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut morskogo flota. Informatsionny\*y sbornik, no. 79, 1962. Sudovozhdoniye i svyaz' (Navigation and communications), no. 20, 3-31

TOPIC TAGS: harbor radar, harbor radar station, radar, radar station, navigation aid, harbor approach, ship radar, navigation radar

ABSTRACT: The first experimental harbor radar station, "Raskat", was installed in Leningrad harbor in 1961. The location of the station and sector coverage (each on a separate display) of the 100-meter-wide open channel is shown in Figure 1 of the Enclosure. In the present paper, the basic radar parameters of "Raskat" are compared with the parameters of some harbor radars manufactured in Western Europe. The main subsystems of "Raskat" are: 1) Antenna and waveguide system, including: a) parabolic cylinder dish with pancake feed; b) drive mechanism with motor and synchro system; c) waveguide system elements (phase shifter, measuring device for control of transmitter

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4031807

parameters, ferrite valve-switch, bidirectional coupler, channel commutator, output power measuring device). 2) Transmitter system, consisting of two identical transmitters with magnetron oscillators, modulators and associated control circuits. 3) Receiver system, including: a) two identical receivers with RF amplifiers, AFC circuits, mixer sections, rectifiers, etc. (separate console); b) two sets of amplifiers with IF cascades (6 in each set) and detectors (separate console); c) two sets of sensitivity control circuits placed in the same console with transmitted power measuring device; d) system selector and interface circuits. 4) Display distribution panel. 5) Control console. 6) PPI with scales of 2, 5, 10 and 25 miles. Equipped with stationary and movable range markers and variable sweep. 7) Sector display indicator (A station can have up to 6 indicators) with maximum observation interval of 9.5 miles. 8) Generator of electronic markers of channel axis (360 markers, spaced at a minimum of 0.5 degrees in angle, angular stability 6', range stability 15 miles). 9) Main power panel. 10) Display system power panel. 11) Transmitter-receiver system power panel. 12) Power panel for UHF radio stations. 13) Voltage rectifier VSA-5. 14) Two power supplies ALA-7M. 15) Two voltage stabilizers SN-5. 16) Two UHF communication systems.

Card

2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4031807

A functional description of the main radar subsystems is given. The overall design is sufficiently flexible so that it could be installed in any harbor. Orig. art. has: 13 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo flota, Leningrad (Central Naval Scientific Research Institute)

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ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: EC, NG

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4031807

ENCLOSURE: 01

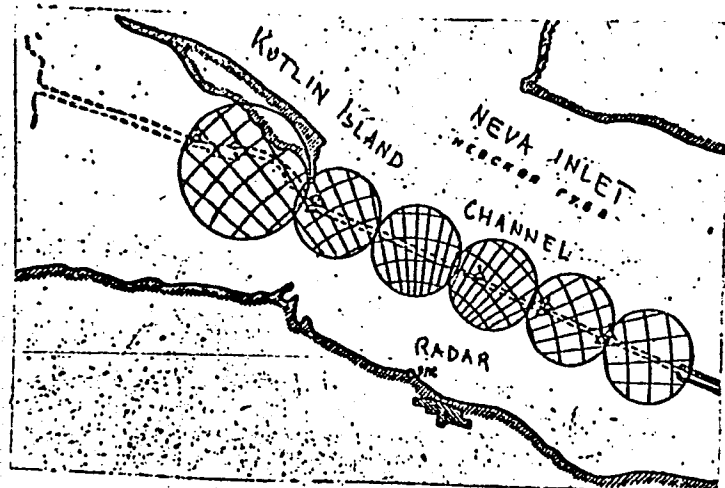


Fig. 1 - Approach to Leningrad Port and Radar Sector Coverage

Card 4/4

CHERNYAYEV, R.N.

Radar beacon visibility zones. Trudy TSNIIMF 8 no.47:16-24 '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

CHERNYAYEV, S.

Refrigerator and thermos. Nauka i zhizn' 30 no.9:110-111 S '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

GOLOVNYA, V.A., doktor khim. nauk; ELLERT, G.V., kand. khim. nauk;  
SHUBOCHKIN, L.K., kand. khim. nauk; SHCHELOKOV, R.N., kand.  
khim. nauk; TSAPKINA, I.V., kand. khim. nauk; TRAGGETM, Ye.H.,  
kand. khim. nauk; NANKOV, V.P., doktor khim. nau, [deceased];  
A.T.KHANOVA, Z.M.; DYATKINA, M.Ye., doktor khim. nauk; MIKHAYLOV,  
Yu.N.; TSAPKIN, V.V., kand. khim. nauk; BOLOTOVA, G.T., kand. khim. nauk;  
CHERNYAYEV, V.A., doktor khim. nauk; KORCHEMNAYA, Ye.K., red.

[Complex compounds of uranium] Kompleksnye soedineniia urana.  
Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 488 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy  
khimii. 2. Laboratoriya khimii kompleksnykh soyedineniy ak-  
tinidov Instituta obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii AN SSSR  
(for all except Korchemnaya).

L 36-28-45 EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EWP(s)/EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EPA(bb)-2/ENG(m)/

ACCESSION NR: 419

plants

SOURCE: Moscow, Institut atomnoy energii, Atomizdat, 1964, 61 pp.

TOPIC TAGS: plant, heat transfer agent, biphenyl, benzene

ABSTRACT: The use of organic substances as a heat transfer medium of a steam-power cycle in a single loop nuclear power plant. The thermodynamics is used to illustrate the cycle. It was found that...



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ACCESSION NR: AT5007906

large heat exchange on the order of 400  
economy of the cycle being higher  
power of 1.2 MW with a ratio of 1.2  
the present cycle is 1.2 MW

ASSOCIATION: I-1111-1111-1111

SUBMITTED: 11/11/11 11:11

NO REFERENCE TO OTHERS

Card 2/2

L 27847-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)

WW/DM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022631

UR/0089/65/019/002/0138/0143  
338.4:621.039.576

AUTHOR: ~~Koryakin, Yu. I.~~; ~~Loginov, A. A.~~; ~~Chernyayev, V. A.~~; ~~Zakharov, I. I.~~

14  
B

TITLE: Methods of estimating the cost of water and power for nuclear desalting plants 19,55

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 2, 1965, 138-143

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear power plant, nuclear power reactor, desalination

ABSTRACT: After developing the necessary background, the authors outline the prospects for the utilization of nuclear power reactors for desalting purposes. The power economics of dual-purpose plants are examined and the cost estimates for fresh water production are presented separately from those for the electric power generation. In connection with the power estimates, it is stated that the reactors of the Beloyarsk, Novo-Voronezh and Shevchenko power plants are the most highly developed and reliable in the Soviet Union. Thus, the cost estimates were calculated on the basis of these types of reactors. It is mentioned that due to higher initial steam temperatures of the Beloyarsk and Voronezh type reactors, their use is more economical for installations with a higher power demand. The basic preconditions for  
Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5022631

the cost studies were reviewed and the methods of calculation were established. At first, the cost of fresh water was estimated without taking into account the cost of heating steam. Then the cost of steam was evaluated. Finally, the total cost of fresh water was determined. The cost estimates of electric power production were based on the existing technical and economical data given for Beloyarsk, Novo-Voronezh and Shevchenko types of reactors. Their thermal and electric power capacities, the amount and the cost of fresh water production, and the cost of electric power generation are summarized in a table. The changes of various technical and economical factors are illustrated by numerous curves. In conclusion, it is mentioned that, from the point of view of Soviet economy and the long-range outlook, it is, as yet, too early to make a final judgement in regard to dual-purpose nuclear power plants. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 11 formulas, and 6 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 25Mar65

ENCL. 00

SUB CODE: NP, EE

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHERS: 002

Card 2/2 TS

L 1330-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(f)/EPF(n)-2/EIP(j)/T/ETC(m) WH/DM/RM  
ACCESSION NR: AP5023766 UR/0089/65/019/003/0257/0261  
621. 311.25

AUTHOR: Danilin, V. S.; Zakharov, I. I.; Loginov, A. A.; Chernyayev, V. A.

TITLE: Some of the properties and the maximum power of diphenyl turbines for central heating plants

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 257-261

TOPIC TAGS: turbine design, heat transfer fluid, atomic energy plant equipment

ABSTRACT: The authors examine some of the most important properties of diphenyl turbines for atomic heat and electric power plants of up to 50 Mw. It is shown that the limiting factor with regard to the maximum power of these turbines is not the strength, but the degree to which the flow section can be expanded. The fundamental gas-dynamic properties of diphenyl are also briefly discussed. Thermodynamic analysis shows that expansion of saturated diphenyl vapor is not accompanied by increased moisture content, as is the case with steam, but by relative superheating. Thus, the gas-dynamics of the flow in the flow section of the turbine are considerably improved so that diphenyl turbines should have high relative internal efficiencies (0.86-0.88). A comparison of experimental data shows that

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP50 3766

the specific volumetric flow of diphenyl vapor at the turbine discharge is greater than the flow for condensation turbines using steam. A method is proposed for estimating the maximum power of a central-heating turbine using diphenyl at various rotor speeds. The results show that a diphenyl turbine for a nuclear central-heating plant with a power of 20-50 Mw should have a low rotor speed (about 1000 rpm). The turbine should be of the double-flow type in a single housing. A single-rim regulating stage should be used with nozzle vapor distribution. The discharge diffuser should have a large flow cross section. From the standpoint of volumetric flow at the turbine discharge, the vacuum for a diphenyl turbine should not exceed 0.07 absolute atmosphere. These considerations also apply to other high-temperature organic heat transfer agents. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 8 formulas. [14]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 21Dec64

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Card 2/2

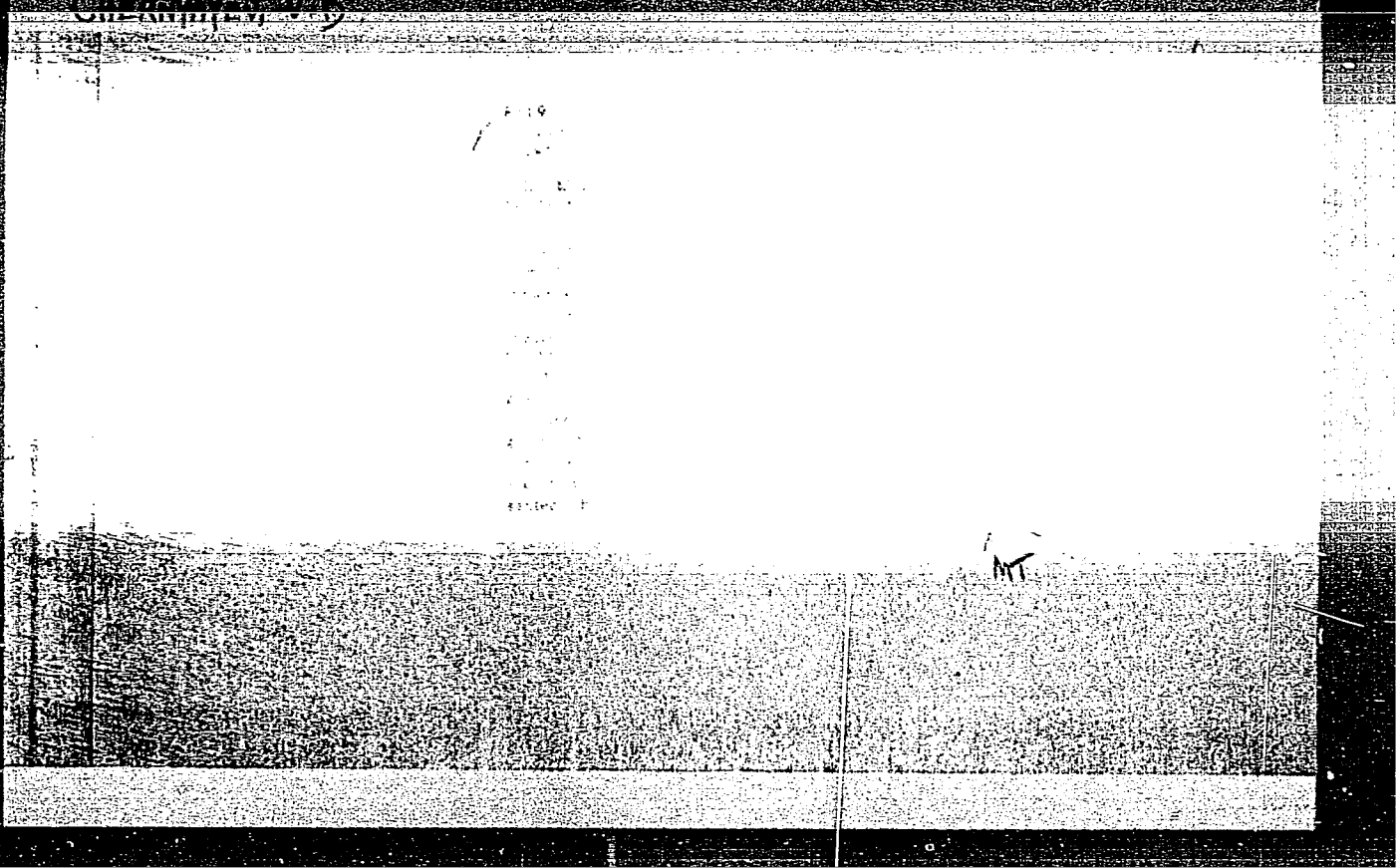
~~SECRET~~  
KONDUROV, I.A.; CHERNYAYEV, V.B.

Millisecond pulse meter. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:54-58  
J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Leningradskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk  
SSSR.

(Electronic instruments)

(Pulse techniques (Electronics))



120-6-14/36

Using a Potentialoscope for Multi-channel Amplitude-time Analysers.

of this paper used for storing information a special electron-beam tube of the potentialoscope type, similar to those in computers. Information on the surface of the targets of such tubes is conserved for several minutes and even longer and, therefore, it becomes unnecessary to regenerate frequently the information.. This permits construction of a system with a short resolution time with a large fraction of the useful recording time of the investigated radiations; the average time for recording information is considerably shorter. The first variant of such an instrument has 32 channels with an average resolution time of 40  $\mu$ sec for a uniform spectrum and a capacity of 32 767 pulses per channel for a twin system of accumulating information. The number of channels can be increased to 64 without complicating the radio circuit. The block schematics of the instrument is shown in Fig.1, p.68. The operation of the instrument is based on a quartz oscillator, which provides the three frequencies, 1 Mc/s, 125 kc/s and 50 c.p.s. The instrument contains 55 tubes and has a power consumption of 600 VA with the power supply from a 127/220 V system. There are 1 figure and 6 references, 3 of which are

Card2/3 Slavic.



Using a Potentialoscope for Multi-channel Amplitude-time Analysers. 120-6-14/36

ASSOCIATION: Physico-Technical Institute Ac.Sc. USSR  
(Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy Institut AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

card 3/3

KONDUROV, Igor' Andreyevich, inzh.; CHERNYAYEV, V.B., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHTEYNBOK, G.Yu., inzh., ved. red.; KORABLEV, L.N., inzh., red.; PONOMAREV, V.A., tekhn. red.

[128-Channel matrix-type amplitude analyzer]128-kanal'nyi matrichnyi amplitudnyi analizator. Moskva, Filial Vses.in-ta nauchn. i tekhn. informatsii, 1958. 10 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i proizvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 41. No.P-58-40/2)

(MIRA 16:2)

(Gamma rays--Measurement) (Gamma rays--Spectra)

L 8371-65 EWT(1)/EEC(h)-2/EED-2 AFETR/RAEM(t)

ACCESSION NR: ARWV.1004

REPORT NO.: Izv. AN. Abs. 11A20

AUTHOR: Chernyshev, V. B.; Kadshev, I. V.

TITLE: Multi-stable transistorized circuits

CITED SOURCE: Tr. 5-y Nauchno-tekhn. konferentsii po yadern. radioelektronike, 1961. M., Gosatomizdat, 1962, 156-160

TOPIC TAGS: circuit, transistorized circuit, multistable circuit

TRANSLATION: Examines transistorized circuits with many stable states. To create such a device with n stable states there are used n triodes. The operating principle of the circuit is similar to that of a multivibrator. The circuit consists of n triodes, each of which is connected to the base of the others through a set of coupling impedances. The circuit includes n(n-1) coupling impedances. It is shown that circuits with one nonconducting and the rest conducting triodes are possible.

Card 1/2



CHERNYAYEV, V.I.

Preparing rosin sizing with white lye. Bum.prom. 29 no.1:21 Ja-F '54.  
(MLRA 7:3)  
(Sizing (Paper))

CHERNYAYEV, V.I., inzhener.

New method of unloading frozen bulk materials. Vest. TSNII MPS  
no. 3:52-55 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)  
(Loading and unloading--Cold weather conditions)

CHERNYAYEV, V.I.

AUTHOR: Chernyaev, V.I., Department Manager of the building-machines<sup>244</sup> division of the TsNIIS of Mintransstroi, and Noskov, Yu.A., Scientific officer in the railways utilisation division of the TsNIIMPS

TITLE: Mechanised breaking-up of frozen ore. (Mekhanizirovannoe razrykhlenie smerzsheysya rudy.)

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No. 1, pp. 32 - 34, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: A mechanical arrangement of vibro-hammer operated picks has been successfully used in tests for breaking up frozen masses of ore, limestone and similar materials. From the test results, it is concluded that a complete open-truck load could be dealt with in 30 min. The present cost of the whole installation is about 100 000 Roubles, but this could probably be halved with large-scale production.  
1 drawing, 2 photos and 1 table.

NOSKOV, Yu.A.; MATALASOV, S.F.; SHENYAYEV, V.I.

Equipment for the loosening-up of bulk loads frozen together.  
Metallurg 9 no.6:12-13 Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)



CHERNYAYEV, V.I., inzhener.

Machine for boring ditches for foundations for contact system supports. Mekh. trud. rab. ll no.2:35-36 F '57. (MIRA 10:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva.

(Boring machinery)

GOLOVACHEV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNYAYEV, V.I., inzh.

Vibration method of digging holes for electric line poles.

Mekh.stroi 15 no.7:5-9 J1 '58.

(MIRA 11:9)

(Excavation) (Electric lines--Poles)

CHERNYAYEV, V.I., inzh.

Asynchronous electric motors with long operating life.  
Energ. stroi. no.31:101-104 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric motors, Induction)

AYZENBERG, B.L., inzh.; VARDENBURG, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOLOVACHEV, A.S.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNYAYEV, V.I., inzh.

Electric motors with increased vibration and shock resistance.  
Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.2:55-58 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Electric motors)

CHERNYAYEV, V.I., gornyy inzh.

Adjustment of Orientation through several vortical shafts  
by the method of correction isolines. Ugol' Ukr. 3 no.10:  
24-26 0 '59'. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Mine surveying)

MEDYANTSEV, A.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; CHERNYAYEV, V.I., inzh.

Displacement and deformation of rocks in the strata overlaying  
working areas. Ugol' Ukr. 5 no.11:25-27 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
marksheyderskogo instituta.  
(Subsidence (Earth movements)) (Coal mines and mining)

TYUZNEV, K.I., dotsent; KIRICHENKO, V.I., gornyy inzh.; NIKONOV, A.F., gornyy inzh.; CHERNYAYEV, V.I., gornyy inzh.; SONIN, S.D., prof.; KILYACHKOV, A.P., dotsent; DUDKO, I.S., gornyy inzh.

Readers' response to A.A. Shamin, A.M. Belenskii and A.V. Galkin's article "Pillar methods of mining flat dipping seams without undermining the side walls in development workings." Ugol' Ukr. 6 no.2:36-41 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Novochoerkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Tyuznev).
2. Trest Sovetskugol' (for Dudko).
3. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Kirichenko).
4. Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu shakhtnogo stroitel'stva kamennougol'noy promyshlennosti (for Nikonov).
5. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo marksheyderskogo instituta (for Chernyayev).
6. Moskovskiy gornyy institut (for Sonin, Kilyachev).

(Coal mines and mining)

(Shamin, A.A.) (Belenskii, A.M.) (Galkin, A.V.)

CHERNYAYEV, V. I., gornyy inzh.

Selection of the shape and type of supports for development workings in reverse mining of flat and inclined layers. Ugol' Ukr. 7 no.4:22-24. Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo marksheyderskogo instituta.

(Donets Basin--Coal mines and mining)



CHERNYAYEV, V.I., inzh.

Efficient method of calculating protective pillars in the  
Donets Basin. [Trudy]VNIMI no.50-107-123 '63.  
(MIRA 17:10)

MEDYANTSEV, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk; KUKLIN, B.K., kand. tekhn.  
nauk; FILIMONOV, A.F., inzh.; BAKHTIN, A.F., inzh.;  
SHUSHKOV, A.M., inzh.; SINYUGIN, V.M., inzh.; CHERNYAYEV,  
V.I., inzh.; BEYLIN, V.Ya., inzh.; ZEL'VYANSKIY, A.Sh.,  
inzh.; ZHIZLOV, N.I., otv. red.

[Selecting systems of multiple-horizon mining of flat seams  
in the Donets Basin] Vybor skhem sovmestnoi razrabotki po-  
logikh plastov Donbassa. Moskva, Gosortekhzdat, 1963. 106 p.  
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Donetsk. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy in-  
stitut. 2. Donetskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut  
(for Kuklin). 3. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo marksheyderskogo instituta (for Medyantsev).

CHERNYAYEV, V.I., gornyy inzh.

Observation results of the movement of side rocks in drifts.

Ugol' 39 no.1:40-42 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:3)

1. Ukrainskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo mark-  
sheyerskogo instituta.

NOSKOV, Yu.A.; NATALASOV, S.F.; CHERNYAYEV, V.I.

Mechanization of the unloading of frozen freights. (Thim. prom.  
40 no.12:932-934 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy naučno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo  
transporta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-  
issledovatel'skiy institut transportnogo stroitel'stva Gosudarst-  
vennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po transportnomu stroitel'stva  
SSSR.